rural habitations as except for the States like Gujarat, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu and UT of Puducherry, most others have failed to achieve the targets that were set for them;

(b) whether it is also a fact that of the 1,95,813 habitations identified in 2005 as having water sources contaminated by chemicals, only 9,754 (about 5 per cent) have been provided safe alternatives; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to make the programme a success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) to (c) Under Bharat Nirman, targets have been set for all States for four years, from 2005-06 to 2008-09 to cover 55067 uncovered habitations, 3,31,604 habitations which have slipped back from full coverage and 2,16,968 habitations which have water quality problems. Target for each year to a State is set taking into account the coverage in the previous year, and any backlog is added for the forthcoming year. This ensures that the overall targets for Bharat Nirman period are met.

As regards quality affected habitation, the States have reported coverage of 4550 habitations during 2005-06 and 5330 habitations during 2006-07. During 2006-07, another 23790 habitations have been sanctioned with projects, with the remaining such habitations being addressed in 2007-08 and 2008-09. In order to achieve these target, the States have been suggested to adopt cost-effective local solutions through ground water recharge for in-situ dilution of contaminants, surface water harvesting structures like village ponds, Ooranies and roof-top rainwater harvesting structures. Cost effective Stand-alone systems are also to be adopted by the States with proper sludge/wastewater disposal. States have been specifically advised to prioritize addressing arsenic and fluoride problems as these contaminants cause long lasting ill-effects on human health.

Increase in coverage under rural sanitation

1804. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the next five years, the rural sanitation coverage will increase from 22 per cent to 44 per cent;

(b) if so, whether an intensive campaign is being launched (i) emphasizing on transforming behaviour rather than achieving targets, (ii) embedding socio engineering of the closet into rural people's mind, and (iii) adequately explaining the rationale behind constructing toilets rather than officials coercing people to do so; and

(c) time-frame to achieve 100 per cent rural sanitation coverage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) Yes Sir. Census 2001 figures show that only about 22% rural households had toilets. In 2007, after five years and with the

implementation of Total Sanitation Campaign, now over 45% households have access to toilets.

(b) and (c) The Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) has been restructured as the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) with a view to following a community led and people centered approach. The programme gives emphasis on Information, Education and Communication (lEC) for demand generation of sanitation facilities. The demand so generated is met through a wide range of technological choices suited to varying requirement of households in different income categories and hydrological conditions. It also lays emphasis on school sanitation and hygiene education for bringing about attitudinal and behavioural changes for relevant sanitation and hygiene practices from young age. Government has also launched an incentive-cum-reward scheme *viz.* Nirmal Gram Puraskar for Panchayati Raj Institutions. It is planned to achieve 100% coverage of rural sanitation by 2012.

Misuse of funds by NGOs disbursed by CAPART

1805. SHRI MOTIUR RAHMAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether around 4,000 files related to unaccounted funds disbursed to voluntary organisations are missing from the office of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART);

(b) whether CBI is holding any enquiry into the matter and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of funds disbursed by CAPART to NGOs indicating the purposes for funding NGOs; and

(d) the measures taken by CAPART to check misuse of funds by NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) After physical verification of files at Headquarters/Regional Centres of CAPART, it has been noticed that 4,719 project files shown as ongoing in the electronic data base are not physically present in the various divisions of Headquarters and in the Regional Centres of CAPART.

(b) The complaint regarding missing of 81 files was lodged to CBI in February, 2007 and an another complaint regarding missing of 220 files was lodged in May, 2007. As regards the 1st complaint CBI has stated that the mater has not been found worth probe as the allegations were not specific and raised mere suspicion against unknown persons over a period of 20 years. So, as per the suggestion of CBI, departmental action is being taken against officials concerned. As regards the 2nd complaint, the response of CBI is awaited.

However, in order to reconcile the discrepancy between the files physically present in various divisions/Regional Centres of CAPART and the files shown in CAPART data base, the services of an external independent agency *viz.* a reputed